

L 13631-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047383

from the MHD-generator. To improve the heat transfer process in the regenerator, special turbulence and circulation flows are induced. The electromagnet has a 1.9 weber/m² induction with a maximum air-gap of 132 mm. The winding of the electromagnet consists of copper tubes, 12 mm external diameter and 4.5 mm internal diameter. Distilled water is used to cool the magnet. Various materials were tested for use as generator walls. These include: SiO + 50% Al₂O₃; zirconium-magnesium bricks; refrax, etc. The heat flow through the walls was gauged at 14 to 71 volt/cm². Three types of materials were used as electrodes: graphite, zirconium-oxide, and metallic borides. The MHD-generator itself consists of a nozzle, a channel with segmented electrodes, and a diffuser. The transverse electrodes are of the Faraday type, the internal diameter of the channel is 25 mm (square), and it consists of thick magnesite tubes. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Pol'sha (Institute of Nuclear Research, Poland)

SUBMITTED: 06May64

SUB CODE: EC, ME

Card 2/4

NO REF SOV: OCO

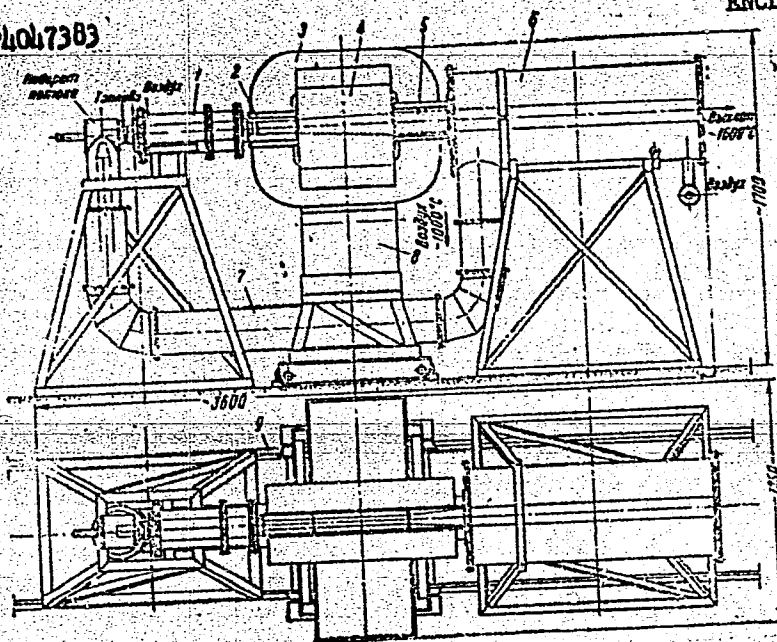
ENCL: 02

OTHER: 004

L 13631-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047383

ENCLOSURE: 01



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L 13631-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047383

to card 3/4

ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 1. Schematic of open-cycle MHD-generator.

1- combustion chamber; 2- nozzle; 3- electromagnet winding;
4- generator; 5- diffuser; 6- heat exchanger; 7- hot air conduit;
8- electromagnet; 9- regulator.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047383

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ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 1. Schematic of open-cycle MHD-generator.

1- combustion chamber; 2- nozzle; 3- electromagnet winding;
4- generator; 5- diffuser; 6- heat exchanger; 7- hot air conduit;
8- electromagnet; 9- regulator.

Card 4/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Engineering.

11

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 27682.

Author : Taraba, O. and Brzica, C. E.

Inst :

Title : The Purification of Gases in an Intense Acoustic
Field.

Orig Pub: Strojirenstvi, 8, No 2, 83-88 (1958) (in Czech with
summaries in German, English and Russian)

Abstract: An installation for the separation of solid particles
and liquid droplets from gas streams in an acoustic
field of 4-29 kc produced by a siren of 11 kilowatt
capacity is described. The gas to be purified is
fed tangentially into a circular chamber in which
the siren is located and from which the gas is direc-

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKI./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Engineering.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 27682.

ted into a cyclone for the removal of the agglomerated particles. It is shown that the equipment can be used for the purification of air from mercury vapor and from moisture or for accelerating the absorption of SO₂ vapors in water. The physical principles underlying the processes taking place in the acoustic field are described. -- V. Gertsovskiy.

Card : 2/2

128

BRZIN, Bronka, Dr.

Nocardia asteroides. Higijena, Beogr. 8 no.2-3:144-152 1956.

1. Institut of Microbiology of the Medical Faculty in Ljubljana.

(NOCARDIA INFECTIONS

Nocardia asteroides causing brain abscess in miner
with chronic silicosis (Ser))

(BRAIN, abscess

caused by Nocardia asteroides in miner with chronic
silicosis (Ser))

(SILICOSIS, compl.

brain abscess caused by Nocardia asteroides in miner
(Ser))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens.
gens. Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5640.

Author : Brzin, B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Isolation of Corynebacteria in Ramibacteriosis
(Pseudoactinomycosis).

Orig Pub: Zdravstv. vestn., 1957, 26, No 11, 480-483.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

BRZIN, B.; STROPNIK, Z.

Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis in man. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.4:
100-104 '64

1. Institut za mikrobiologijo medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani
(Predstojnik: prof. dr. Stanko Banic).

BRZIN, B.

Pathogenecity of *Serratia marcescens* or *Chromobacterium prodigiosum*. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.12:382-383 '64

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani
(Predstojnik: prfo.dr. J. Banic).

STROJNIK, Z., BRZIN, B.

Pulmonary aspergillosis in Slovenia (1961-1964). Higijena
16 no. 2:106-108 ' 64.

BRZIN, M.

YUGO 3

Combined influences on cholinesterase activity. M. Brzin (Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Bull. sci. Conseil. R.P. Yugoslav.* 1, 73-4 (1953) (in English).—d-Tubocurarine (I) strongly inhibits cholinesterase (II) activity of horse serum, the effect being more pronounced with benzoylcholine (III) as substrate than with acetylcholine (IV). With these substrates in moderate concn. mixed inhibition with I and eserine (V) was less effective than with I alone, but the inhibition exceeded that of I or V separately in the case of high concns. of both I and V. With V alone the inhibition was less effective than with combined I and V. With combined influences of V and atropine (VI) analogous results were obtained with IV as substrate as in the case of I and V, whereas with III as substrate the mixed influences of V and VI, or I and VI approach that of VI alone, because of the activation of II by VI. The hydrolysis of III is enhanced by VI in concns. of the latter from 10^{-4} to 10^{-3} M, whereas I inhibits the hydrolysis of III and IV, the effect being more pronounced in case of IV. Expts. with II of human serum, human red cells, and rabbit muscles gave similar results. N. Plavšić

BRZIN, M.

The influence of some active substances on the specific and nonspecific cholinesterase. M. Brzin (Inst. Pathophysiol., M.V.S. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Arch. Kem.* 27, 173-81 (1955) (in German).—The hydrolysis of acetylcholine (I) and benzylcholine (II) with serum cholinesterase (SChE) and human erythrocyte cholinesterase (EChE) in the presence of atropine (III), *d*-tubocurarine (IV), eserine (V), and CuCl_2 (VI) was studied. III inhibited the hydrolysis of I with SChE in all concns. higher than 10^{-4} M and activated the hydrolysis of II in concns. of 10^{-4} M to 10^{-2} M. IV inhibited the hydrolysis of I and II. SChE was less inhibited by III and IV than EChE. III and IV antagonized the inhibitory effect of V on SChE, but had no effect on EChE. III increased the inhibition of hydrolysis of I caused by IV in the presence of SChE, but antagonized the inhibition of hydrolysis of II. III had little or no effect on inhibition of EChE in the presence of IV. VI antagonized the inhibitory effect of IV on SChE in all concns. of inhibitor, but had no effect on EChE. — D. Fied

6179. Mode of action of tubercaraine. M. Brin and A. Q.
Zupancic. *Int. J. Tuberc. Lung Dis.* 1968 11 425-430 (Patho-physiol.
Int. Med. Res.) The influence of
tubercaraine on the growth of
tubercle bacilli in culture
and in tissue. Results of
in vitro and in vivo studies.

BRZHECHAYAYA, O. P.

"Arterial Blood Supply of the Metacarpal Bones." Cand Med Sci,
Samarkand Medical Inst, Samarkand, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 5, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SLOZIL, J.; BRZOBOHATY, A.

Insuring the improvement of qualification. Kvašny prum 11 no.3:
64-66 Mr '65.

1. Jihomoravske pivovary National Enterprise, Brno.

BRZOBOHATY, Frantisek

Automatic sorting of sealing rings. Stroj vyr 10 no.7:368
'62.

1. Ceske zavody gumarenske, n.p., Nachod, zavod Asbestos,
Zverinek.

BRZOBHATY, MIROSLAV.

7

Welding of Aluminum and Its Alloys. (In Czech.)
Miroslav Brzobohaty. Hutnické Listy, v. 3, Apr.-May
1948, p. 126-133.

Describes the various methods for the above and
indicates the mechanical properties resulting from
the different methods as applied to the various
types of Al alloys. Numerous diagrams.

82

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13048 604147

13048 604147

BRZOBOHATY, M.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: HUTNICKE LISTY Vol. 13, no. 9, Sept. 1958.

BRZOBOHATY, M. Production and properties of sheets made of Al-Mn alloys. p. 769.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

AUTHOR: Brzobohatý, Miroslav, Engineer, Prague CZECH/34-59-9-5/22

TITLE: Current Hardness Tests for Fabricated Semi-Finished Products of Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 9, pp 768-774

ABSTRACT: According to the Czech Standard Specification ČSN 42 0371, hardness tests for fabricated or semi-finished products of aluminium are carried out with a loading of the ball $P = 5D^2$. This loading does not encompass the entire range of hardness of aluminium and aluminium alloys. Also, even at constant loading, the Brinell hardness will vary with the size of the used ball: the larger the ball diameter the larger will be the measured hardness value. For accurate evaluation of the measured hardness values, in the case of the loading $P = 5D^2$, only the results obtained with a ball of equal diameter and equal loading times should be compared. If this degree of loading should allow the softer materials, the specification should allow indentations equalling $(0.2 \text{ to } 0.7) D$ or a degree of loading $P = 2.5 D^2$. In the case of Vickers hardness values, the measured results are comparable if the magnitude and time of loading are high enough. Conversion between Vickers and Brinell hardness values show the most satisfactory agreement for loading values $P = 10D^2$ and ✓

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CZECH/34-59-9-5/22

Current Hardness Tests for Fabricated Semi-Finished Products of Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys

balls of 5 to 10 mm diameter. However, such a loading value would not be satisfactory from the point of view of encompassing the hardness range under consideration. In the case of clad materials (for instance aluminium alloys clad with aluminium), the hardness values are distorted if the hardness is measured through the clad layer. The hardness and the tensile strength are inter-related and this inter-relation can be expressed by means of simple linear equations. These equations can be applied for calculating the tensile strength from the hardness and the accuracy will be satisfactory provided it is known whether the material is in a recrystallized or a work-hardened state but it will not be accurate enough for hot-shaped materials. The author recommends that in cases in which the Brinell hardness test is the only practicable test, it is necessary to determine experimentally the relation between the hardness and the strength for a given production process and to supplement the specifications relating to the Brinell tests by Card 2/3 specifying the diameter of the ball and the loading time.

✓

CZECH/34-59-9-5/22
Current Hardness Tests for Fabricated Semi-Finished Products of
Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys

The Vickers test is less subject to errors and is
considered more suitable than the Brinell hardness test.
There are 13 figures, 2 tables and 15 references,
4 of which are Czech, 1 Soviet, 7 German and 3 English.

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1959

Card 3/3

Z/034/60/000/012/003/015
EO73/E535

AUTHOR: Brzobohatý, Miroslav, Engineer

TITLE: Some Technological Problems Relating to the Manufacture of Aluminium Foils ✓

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, No.12, pp.936-945

TEXT: The largest part of the article deals with current practice and the information given is quoted from literature. Particularly the following are dealt with: the quality of the starting material (strips); reduction programme; lubricants; influence of double rolling on the foil quality. Some information on Czech standard practice and results are given on lubrication and on the influence of double rolling, particularly on the latter. The reported results refer to foils of the following compositions:
A - 0.15% Si, 0.21% Fe, 0.01% Mn, 0.012% Cu, 0.06% Zn, rest Al;
B - 0.16% Si, 0.23% Fe, 0.01% Mn, 0.010% Cu, 0.05% Zn, rest Al.
Two 0.0145 mm thick foils were rolled simultaneously at a speed of 30 m/min. Prior to this double rolling, both foils were annealed for two hours in a furnace at 220°C. After the anneal the foils had a tensile strength of A - 8.3 and B - 13.5 kg/mm², respectively. Furthermore, 0.045 mm strips were rolled (two strips
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Z/034/60/000/012/003/015
E073/E535

Some Technological Problems Relating to the Manufacture of Aluminium Foils

simultaneously) producing strips of 0.046 and 0.042 mm thick foils, respectively. After annealing, these were again rolled, producing foils of 0.026 and 0.024 mm thick. On the basis of the results, a number of parameters are enumerated which characterize the properties of the initial aluminium strip and also the factors to watch during rolling of aluminium foils. It is stated that feeding of a solvent between the foils at the entry side diminishes considerably the danger of development of corrugations. Dispensing with heat treatment prior to double rolling limits the development of corrugations but this cannot be applied to all types of rolled materials. Due to the complexity of the relations between the individual factors, statistical control has to be applied and it is necessary to monitor the fluctuations in quality resulting from changes of some basic values. There are 23 figures, 4 tables and 19 references: 1 Czech, 3 Soviet, 2 Swiss, 2 German and 11 English.

ASSOCIATION: Spojené kovohutě, Praha (United Metallurgical Works, Prague)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1960
Card 2/2

35230
Z/034/62/000/003/001/004
E073/E535

18.11.10 2:08

AUTHOR: Brzobohatý, Miroslav, Engineer

TITLE: The influence of the chemical composition on the cracking of ingots (plates) made by semi-continuous casting of Al-Cu-Mg type alloys

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no. 5, 1962, 184-190

TEXT: Commercial Al-Cu-Mg alloys frequently show a tendency to cracking, particularly in the case of plates. In an attempt to reduce this tendency a statistical analysis was made of the chemical compositions of heats which were prone to cracking and heats that were satisfactory. This analysis was based on results obtained by W. I. Pumphrey (Ref. 4: Researches into the Welding of Aluminium and its Alloys. Research report No. 27, The ADA, 1955) in experiments with Al-Cu-Mg alloys produced in a laboratory from very pure raw materials for the primary purpose of determining the influence of the ratio of Fe and Si contents in commercial heats, as well as on commercial Al-Cu-Mg heats produced in a Czech plant over a period of two years. These results were utilised for producing commercial heats with minimum tendency to cracking and.

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The influence of the chemical ...

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as a result, the number of heats which were prone to develop cracking was reduced from 10 to 0.58% for the alloy ČSN 42 4201 (5.8 to 4.8% Cu, 0.4 to 0.8% Mg, 0.4 to 0.8% Mn, up to 0.7% Si, 0.7% Fe, 0.3% Zn, 0.1% Ni) and from 21 to 6% for the alloy ČSN 42 4203 (5.8 to 4.8% Cu, 1.2 to 1.8% Mg, 0.3 to 0.9% Mn, up to 0.5% Si, 0.5% Fe, 0.3% Zn, 0.1% Ni). On the basis of the obtained results the following contents of alloying elements are recommended by the author so as to obtain minimum proneness to cracking.

1) Low magnesium content alloys (ČSN 42 4201): 4.2 to 4.5% Cu, 0.5 to 0.7% Mg, 0.55 to 0.65% Mn, 0.5 to 0.7% Si, up to 0.25% or 0.4 to 0.5% Fe.

2) High magnesium content alloys (ČSN 42 4203): 4.2 to 4.5% Cu, 1.3 to 1.6% Mg, 0.6 to 0.8% Mn, 0.45 to 0.5% Si, up to 0.25% or 0.4 to 0.5% Fe.

Fig.15 is a three-dimensional diagram showing the dependence of the minimum content of silicon with respect to magnesium to achieve minimum proneness to cracking for commercially produced Al-Cu-Mg alloys. Fig.16 is a three-dimensional diagram showing the dependence of the minimum content of silicon with respect to the iron content from the point of view of achieving the lowest

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The influence of the chemical ...

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E073/E535

proneness to cracking of commercially produced Al-Cu-Mg alloys.
There are 16 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Spojené kovohutě, Praha (United Metallurgical Works,
Prague)

SUBMITTED:

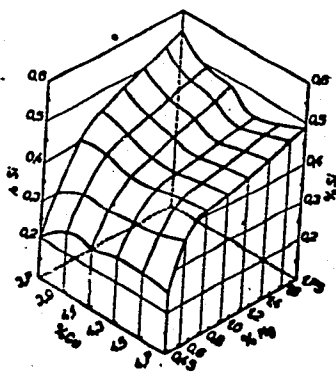


Fig.15

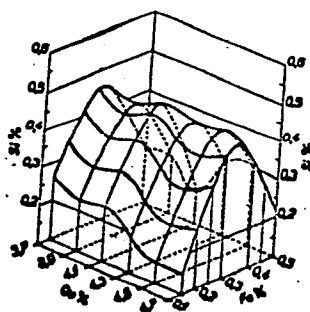


Fig.16

Card 3/3

PELIKAN, V.; BRZOKOUPILOVA, J.; WAGNEROVA, M.

Studies on resorptive functions of the small intestine in some skin diseases. Cesk. dermat. 35 no.2:100-105 Ap '60.

1. Gastroenterologicka laborator lekarske fakulty Palackeho university, prednosta doc. MUDr. V. Pelikan. Dermatovenerologicka klinika lekarske fakulty Palackeho university, prednosta prof. MUDr. G. Lejhanec.

(DERMATOLOGY) (INTESTINE SMALL physiol)

BRZON, B.

Group method for determining properties. p. 166.

(Energetika. Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BRZOSKA, Czeslaw

One hundred years of the waterworks and supply of the city
of Poznan. Przegl techn 86 no.10:8 7 Mr '65.

23511

P/020/61/000/003/001/001
D211/D305

9.8300

AUTHOR: Brzóska, Eugeniusz, Engineer

TITLE: Converter-receivers in telemetry equipment

PERIODICAL: Energetyka, no. 3, 1961, 85-89

TEXT: Making telemetry measurements by pulse repetition frequency methods, the telemetry transmitter or converter-transmitter converts the measured quantity into pulses of frequency related to the measured quantity. The conversion function for the whole telemetry arrangement employing a pulse repetition frequency system can be represented as follows:

$$A \rightarrow f \rightarrow I_{\text{sr}} \rightarrow \alpha \text{ m} \quad (1) \quad \text{where: } A -$$

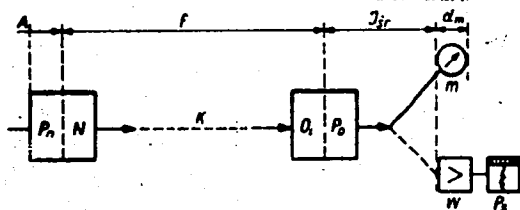
measured quantity; f - pulse repetition frequency; I_{sr} - mean current in Converter-receiver; $\alpha \text{ m}$ - meter deflection. In cases of power, mains frequency and current measurements, the proportionality of the conversion function in the converter-transmitter between the measured

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Converter-receivers in...

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quantity and pulse repetition frequency is required. Telemetry voltage measurements do not require a linear function; employment of second order curvature permits the expansion of the meter scale in the converter-receiver Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of the telemetry equipment employing the pulse repetition frequency system.



Rys. 1. Schemat blokowy urządzenia telemetrycznego pracującego wg systemu częstotliwości impulsów
P_n — przetwornik nadawczy, N — nadajnik impulsów, K — kanał przenoszenia, O_i — odbiornik impulsów, P_o — przetwornik odbiorczy, W — wzmacniacz prądu stałego, P_s — przyrząd samopiszący, m — miernik magnetoelektryczny

Fig. 1 - Block diagram of a telemetry arrangement employing a pulse repetition frequency system. P_n - Converter-transmitter; N - Pulse transmitter; K - Transfer channel; O_i - Pulse receiver; P_o - Converter-receiver; W - d.c. amplifier; P_s - Pen-recorder; m - Magneto-electric meter

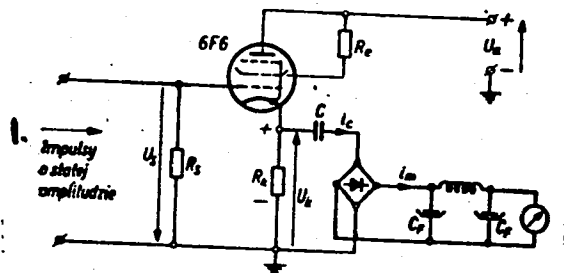
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Converter-receivers in...

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The range of pulse repetition frequency corresponding to the quantity measured is 0 to 15 c/s. An electronic converter-receiver fed by constant amplitude pulses is shown in Fig. 2.



Rys. 2. Układ elektronowego przetwornika odbiorczego z odbiorem w obwodzie katody

Fig. 2 - Circuit diagram of a cathode follower type of converter-receiver.
1 - Constant amplitude pulses.

The converter-receiver is, in fact, a frequency meter in the range 0 to 15 c/s., whose readings are calibrated in units of the quantity measured. The disadvantage of the converter-receiver

shown in Fig. 2 is that its life and accuracy depend on valve emission variations and the instability of the incoming pulse amplitude. The latest types of such receivers employ transistors and are proving to

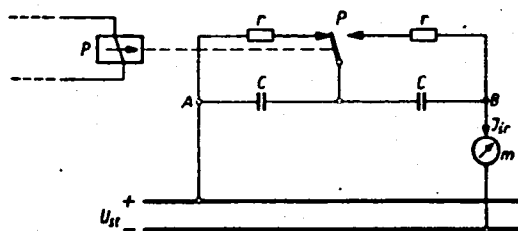
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be superior. After briefly describing the West German AEG converter-receiver, the author examines the capacitive converter-receiver which is shown in Fig. 6.



Rys. 6. Zasadniczy układ kondensatorowego przetwornika odbiorczego

P — przekaźnik polaryzowany, m — miernik magneto-elektryczny,
C — kondensatory ładujące, r — oporniki rozładowcze, U_{st} — napięcie stabilizowane

through the meter "m" is:

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Fig. 6 - Equivalent circuit-diagram of a capacitance converter-receiver.

P - Polarized relay; m - Magnetoelectric meter; C - Charging condensers; r - Discharging resistors; U_{st} - Stabilized voltage.

The polarized relay "P" operates at a transmitted pulse repetition frequency, charging and discharging the condensers "C"; the mean current

(see next card)

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Converter-receivers in...

$$I_{gr} = 2 \cdot C \cdot U_{st} \cdot f \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2f\tau}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2f\tau}}} \quad (5)$$

gda:

U_{st} — napięcie zasilające przetwornik,
 C — stała pojemność kondensatorów,
 f — częstotliwość impulsowania,
 $\tau = r \cdot C$ — stała czasu obwodu rozładowania.

where U_{st} — stabilized supply voltage; C — fixed capacitance; f — pulse repetition frequency; $\tau = r \cdot C$ — discharging time constant.

Investigating equation (5) the following conclusions were arrived at:-
1) The mean current

through meter — I_{gr} is proportional to U_{st} ; 2) To improve the reliability of the converter-receiver, a stabilized supply voltage should be used or the magnetoelectric meter should be of the quotient type; (3) To obtain the linear characteristics of the converter $I_{gr} = K \cdot \varphi(f)$ it must be assumed that: $\frac{1}{2f\tau} \ll 1$ then $I_{gr} = 2 \cdot C \cdot U \cdot f$ (6)

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R_f is the equivalent charging or discharging resistor and can be expressed thus:

$$R_f = \frac{U}{I_{gr}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot C \cdot f} \quad (7) \quad \text{if } U \text{ and } C \text{ are constant}$$

then $R_f = \frac{K'}{f}$ (8) where K' - constant. In some telemetry arrangements which employ pulse repetition frequency, the transmitter always operates at some initial frequency, (eg. AEG-2c/s, Siemens-5c/s), which corresponds to the 0 level of the quantity measured. The author concludes that the well-known capacitance converter-receiver has been considerably improved by the addition of the compensating circuitry; the improvement permits any pulse repetition frequency to be compensated. The introduction of the compensation does not restrict the meter scale and in the case of voltage measurements, there is no restriction as to range. The charged and discharged capacitors C determine the resistance R_f dependent on repetition frequency. This relation could be used to measure pulse repetition frequency, or mains

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P/02 0/61/000/003/001/001
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Converter-receivers in...

frequency by a bridge method. Finally, the author notes that the important problem of smoothing filters has not been mentioned since Master of Engineering Henryk Kuhn discussed them in detail in Przegląd elektryczny, no. 3, 1952. At the end of the article, the author gives an example illustrating all the calculations required for the capacitance converter-receiver which is to measure a line voltage of 110 kw. There are 9 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Zakłady energetyczne okręgu południowego (Power Engineering Establishment, Southern Okręg)



Card 7/7

BRZOSKA, Z.

920

Brzoska Z. Aeronautical Statics.

531.2 : 530.4 : 629.13

„Stalyka lotnicza”. Warszawa, 1950, PZWS, 40, pp. 372, 295 figs.
Simple structural elements. Elements transmitting shearing forces and bending moments. Elements transmitting torsion. Structural units transmitting bending and torsion simultaneously. Torsion in the case of impeded distortion of sections. Stability of compressed rods. Approximate solutions. Strength and stability of plates. Distortion of covers. Compression and shear stress in elements after loss of stability. Computation of shell constructions. Space frames. Abridged method for computing stresses in thin-walled constructions.

BRZOSKA, Z.

Brzoska, Z.

3117

020.171.2

Brzoska Z. New Static Test Method.

"Nowa metoda realizacji prób statycznych". Technika Lotnicza. No. 6. 1953, pp. 183-185, 10 figs.

A static test method relying on a two-rope system of sheaves and ensuring in determining loads an extreme degree of accuracy considerably above that of lever systems. Diagram of the equipment, utility features — particularly the considerable reduction in the weight of the system, which makes this method suitable for testing fatigue loads

gjp

BRZOSKA, Z.

Index
Aeronauticus
March 1954
Engines -
Piston,
Turbine,
Ramjet,
Rocket

140/103

621,438-252 :531.382

Critical Speeds of Short Rotating
Drums

Tech.Lotn.

8(5),152-156

Sept./Oct.,1953

Poland

Z. Brzoska

Rotors of multi-stage axial compressors for jet engines usually take the form of short drums, the ratio ϵ varying from 0.7 to 4. The critical speed for such drums may be considerably lower than that given by the simple formulae (of Timoshenko) for long rotating hollow shafts. The author derives a system of linear differential equations for deformation components, based on the theory of shells, and hence finds a determinantal equation for calculating basic and higher critical speeds. This leads to computing the ratio ξ of the true basic critical speed of short drums to that appropriate to long ones. This ratio is always less than 1 and decreases greatly for small values of ϵ : d , owing mainly to torsional stresses (a graph is given showing e.g., that $\xi = 0.33$ for $\epsilon:d = 1$). The effect of bending stresses is usually negligible but a slight increase of the basic critical is noticed, for very short drums only. (Bibl.4)

51-164-1M

212/122

624.073.1

Symmetrically Loaded Circular
Plates of Uniform Strength

Arch. Budowy Maszyn

1(3), 251-272

1954

Poland

MN

Z. Brzoska

Starting from the known differential equation for circular plates of variable thickness symmetrically loaded, and from the condition of uniform strength based on the pure form strain energy hypothesis, the shape of a plate with uniform strength has been determined in the case where the continuous load varies according to the law

$q = q_1 \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^n$, where R is the outer radius of the plate.

By applying the method of successive approximations the shape has been determined in the case of uniformly distributed load and the plate supported on the medial radius, and finally for a plate with an aperture, loaded on the edges with uniformly distributed load.

ggp

✓ METODA UTWIERDZENIA SPRĘŻYSTEGO W
KONSTRUKCJACH LOTNICZYCH. Zbigniew
Brzóska, Inst. Lotnictwa, Prace, No. 2, 1955: 69
pp. In Polish. Description of the elastic-clamping
method of solution for highly redundant aircraft
structures, its application to the solution of typical
structures (box beams with four flanges, panels with
three rods), and its extension to cases in which the
compensating group is determined by more than one
parameter, in order to obtain the solution for stiff-
ened shells having a great number of longitudinal
rods. Includes examination of the effect of distor-
tion of bulkheads and consideration of methods for
a rapid estimate of the effect of cutouts. The method
involves dividing all the internal forces into two
groups, one of which equilibrates the external load-
ing, and the second, (compensating group) with the
resultant equal to zero, assures the continuity of
displacements. Fixed points (nodes) and coefficients
of elastic damping are introduced to simplify the
calculations.

300

[Handwritten signature]

Przyoska, Z.

1155 629.11.001.5/7:629.1.073
 Brzoška Z. Calculation of Internal Forces in Skin-Stressed Motor Car Body Construction.

„Podstawowe zagadnienia statyki nadwozi samochodowych”. Archiwum Budowy Maszyn (PAN). No. 4, Warszawa, 1953, PWN, pp. 321—337, 23 figs.

* This is the first part of a longer work in preparation. Part I discusses the body structure under the action of torque. Two kinds of construction met with in motor omnibus body are considered. In the first kind, the essential element is an assembly consisting of the floor and side walls, torsional rigidity being ensured by caissons under the floor. Two construction variants are analysed: 1) when the skin has only shearing rigidity, and 2) when it carries also normal stresses. After determining the internal forces in the first kind of construction, the author defines the deformations of the construction, showing by concrete numerical examples that the magnitude of the twist angle is of the order of $1/10^\circ$. In the second kind of construction, torque rigidity is ensured by making the roof co-operate by means of suitably rigid frames. After a determination of the internal forces, the construction deformations are defined. It has been found in a concrete case that the torque angle is, dependent on the manner of solving the side walls, about 0.4° to 0.07° , provided the frames introducing the moment are non-deformable. The effect of the deformability of frame is also analyzed, approximately. This effect is, in a concrete case, an increase in the twist angle by about 0.3° . The analysis confirms the well known experimental fact that a suitably designed skin-stressed body has a very large torque rigidity.

Przyoska, Z.

VAR

S/269/63/000/003/002/036
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Brzostkiewicz, Stanislaw Robert

TITLE: Symposium of Sun's observers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 3, 1963, 4, abstract 3.51.36
("Problemy", 1962, v. 18, no. 9, 666, Polish)

TEXT: The symposium was organized by the Wrocław branch of the Polish Society of Astronomy Amateurs. It was held on June 28, 1962, at the Astronomical Institute of the Wrocław University. The following reports were read at the symposium: "Magnetic fields on the Sun" by A. Stankiewicz and "Solar wind" by J. Mergentaler.

L. N.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

BRZOSKO, S.

BRZOSKO, S.

"Development of the Construction of the Scooter." p. 286 (Motoryzacja, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1953, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June, 1954, Uncl.

BRZOSKO, STANISLAW

Praktyczne pszczelnictwo. Wyd. 2. uzup. i popr. Warszawa, Panstwowy Wydawn.
Rolnicze i Lesne, 1955. 2221 p. (Practical beekeeping. 2d ed., enl. and rev.)

DA Not in DLC

BRZOSKO, STANISLAW.

Praktyczne pszczelnictwo. (Wyd. 3. popr. i uzup.). Warszawa, Panstwowe
Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne, 1956. 215 p.
(Practical beekeeping. 3d rev. and enl. ed.).
DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

BRZOSKO W. Zakt. anat. pat A.M., Warszawa. *Siatkowica-rodzinnosciowa bez magazynowania (Reticulo-endotheliosis sine thesaurosis). Reticulo-endotheliosis without thesaurosis POLSK. TYG. LEK. 1953, 9/37-39 (1260-1263) Illus. 4 (5405)

This is a very rare morbid entity, also known as Letterer-Siew disease. A case is described in which the first symptoms appeared in the second year of life. The boy died in his fourth year. During the very short stay in the clinic (2 days) chloroma was suspected. The proper diagnosis was confirmed by histological examination of the postmortem specimens. Gibinski-Bytom

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 8, No. 8, Sect. VI, August, 1954

BRZOSKO, Witold
BROKMAN, Henryk; BRZOSKO, Witold; ZALEWSKI, Tadeusz.

Pneumonia caused by *Pneumocystis carinii*. *Pediat.polska* 30
no.10:951-955 Oct.'55.

1. Z Kliniki Terapii Choroób Dzieci A M w Warszawie. Kierownik:
prof. dr med. H. Brokman oraz z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej
A M w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr med. L. Paszkiewicz.
Warszawa, Działdowska 1/3.

(PNEUMONIA, in infant and child,
interstitial plasma cell *Pneumocystis carinii*)
(PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS, in infant and child,
Pneumocystis carinii interstitial cell pneumonia)

ASKANNAS, A.; BRZOSKO, W.; OCHOCKA, M.

Rheumatic fever with generalized impairment of vessels in a
6-year-old child. *Pediat. polska* 30 no.12:1185-1193 Dec 55.

1. Z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. H. Brokman. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej
A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Paszkiewicz.
Warszawa, Działdowska 1/3.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, in inf. and child
with blood vessel dis.)

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, in inf. and child
in rheum. fever)

BARANSKA, Z.; BRZOSKO, W.

Theory of metastatic origin of aberrant goiter. Pat. polska
7.np.2:165-168 Apr-June 56.

1. Z Kliniki Chirurgii Dziecięcej A.M. w Warszawie, Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. J. Kossakowski. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej
A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Paszkiewicz. Adres
autora: Zakład Anat. Patol. A.M. w Warszawie, ul. Chalubinskiego 5.
(GOITER, case reports,
aberrant, theory of metastatic origin (Pol))

BRZOSKO, W.; NIZNIKOWSKA-MARKS, M. J.; WUEM, Ch.

Endocardial fibroelastosis. Pediat. polska 31 no.4:373-388
Apr 56.

1. Z Kliniki Diagnostyki Chorob Dzieciacych w Warszawie
Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Lejmbach i z Zakladu Anatomii
Patologicznej w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Passkiewicz
Warszawa, Dzialdowska 1/3.

(CARDIAC ENLARGMENT in infant and child,
endocardial fibroelastosis (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec7 Vol. 11/ 10 Pediatrics Oct 57

2731. BRZOSKO W. and ZALEWSKI T. Zakł. Anat. Patol. i Klin. Ter. Chorób Dzieci A.M. Warszawa. *O zapaleniu płuc wywołanym przez *Pneumocystis carinii*. Pneumonia caused by *Pneumocystis carinii* PEDIAT. POL. 1956, 31/5 (493-507) Illus. 6

Twenty-one cases were collected in one year. Three types of cases were differentiated: (1) typical pneumocystosis, (2) pneumonia of another aetiology complicated by secondary infection due to *Pneumocystis carinii*, and (3) pneumonia caused by *Pneumocystis carinii* complicated by secondary infection due to other germs. In the pathogenesis 4 phases could be distinguished: first there are exudative-desquamative changes without reaction of the stroma of the lung. The second phase shows desquamation and proliferation - it is in this phase that the agglomerations of round cells appear in the stroma. The third phase is characterized by a strong increase of the protozoon colonies and by marked reaction in the stroma. The proliferation of connective tissue appears in the fourth phase leading to disappearance of the changes or to fibrosis of the lung.

Brokman - Warsaw (V, 7, 15)

BRZOSKO, Witold

BRZOSKO, Witold: KIEPURSKA-ZDZIENNICKA, Jolania

Case of malignant tumor of the kidney complicated by perforation to the peritoneal cavity. *Pediat. polska* 31 no.10:1133-1134 Oct 56.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Paszkiewicz i z Klinik Propedeutyki Pediatrii Kierownik: prof. med. Wl. Szenajch.

(NEPHROBIASTOMA, in infant and child, intraperitoneal perf. (Pol))

BRZOSKO, Witold; KIEPURSKA-ZDZIENICKA, Jolanta

Cardiac aneurysm in a 12-year-old girl. *Pediat. polska* 31 no.10:
1135-1138 Oct 56.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. L. Passkiewicz i z Kliniki Propedautyki Pediatrii
A.M. Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Wł. Szenajch, Warszawa, ul.
Chłubieńskiego 5. Zakł. Anat. Patolog.

(MYOCARDIUM,

aneurysm, in adolescent (Pol))

BRZOSKO, Witold; MICHALOWSKI, Adam

A case of generalized cytomegalic inclusion disease.
Pediat. polska 31 no.12:1363-1369 Dec 56.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie
Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Passkiewicz, ul. Chalubinskiego
5.
(VIRUS DISEASES
inclusion dis., case report)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol.11/9 Pathology Sep 58

BRZOSKO W., IV.

2282. INFLUENCE OF CIHOREUM ON THE PROCESS OF TUMOUR GROWTH
IN ANIMALS - Wplyw cykorii (Cichoreum) na proces nowotworzenia u
szczurów - Brzosko W. and Rosnowski A. Zakł. Anat. Patol. A.M.,
Warszawa - POL. TYG. LEK. 1957, 12/30 (1163-1164)

Cihoreum juice has no influence on the growth of the transplanted Guérin's carcin-
oma nor on the general condition of white rats; it does not change the histological
character of Guérin's carcinoma. (V, 16)

BRZOSKO, WITOLD

BROKMAN, Henryk; BRZOSKO, Witold

Do phenomena of regeneration appear in lung tissue? *Pediat.*
polaka 32 no.1:35-38 Jan 57.

1. Z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. H. Brokman Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M.
w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Paszkiewicz. Adres:
Warszawa, ul. Chalubinskiego 5, Zakl. Anat. Pat. A.M.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, in inf. & child
regen. phenomena in lung parenchyma (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.11/3 Gen.Pathology,etc.Mar58
BRZOSKO W.

640. EXPERIMENTAL PNEUMOCYSTIC PNEUMONIA IN ANIMALS. I. -
Brzosko W. and Kapuścińska W. Dept. of Pathol. Anat., Sch. of
Med., Warsaw - BULL. ACAD. POLON. SCI. 1957, 5/2 (53-55) illus. 4
Dietary vitamin C deficiency during the whole period of experiment was produced
in guinea-pigs first. Later the mouth of so prepared animals was submerged once
a day into a suspension of homogenized pulmonary tissue of a baby which had died
of pneumocystic pneumonia. All the animals died of pneumocystic pneumonia af-
ter an interval of 8, 9, 11 and 13 days. The unusual and surprising fact in these
experiments is the shortness of the interval which was necessary for the develop-
ment of the pneumocystic pneumonia. Vortel - Hradec Králové

BRZOSKI, Witold; KAPUSCINSKA, Wanda

Experimental pneumonia pneumocystica in animals. I. Polski tygod. lek.
12 no.25:941-943 17 June 57.

1. (Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
oraz Zakładu Patomorfologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk; kierownik: prof.
dr. nauk med. Ludwik Paszkiewicz). Adres: Warszawa, ul. Chalubinskiego
5. Zakł. Anat. Patol. A. M.

(PNEUMONIA, INTERSTITIAL PLASMACELL, experimental,
(Pol))

COUNTRY : POLAND
 CATEGORY : General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. experimental therapy
 ASS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56411
 AUTHOR : Brzozko, B., Rosnowski, A.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : The Action of Cichoreum on the Tumor Process in Rats
 ORIG. PUB. : Polski Tygod. Lekar., 1957, Vol.12, no.30, 1163-1164
 ABSTRACT : The juice of cichoreum is being used in a number of regions in Poland as a natural substance against malignant tumors. In specially conducted experiments on rats, the antitumor properties of cichoreum could not be confirmed. The juice showed no effect either on the growth of transplanted Meren tumors in rats or on the histologic structures of this tumor. It also failed to influence the general condition of the animals. -- P.L. Mayzall
 CARD: 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/6. One of the

1335. INFANTILE PNEUMONIA CAUSED BY PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII - Notes
sur la pneumonie des nourrissons due au Pneumocystis carinii - Brzosko
W. - J. and Zalewski T. Clin. de Thérapeut. Infant., Varsovie - ARCH.
FRANÇ. PEDIAT. 1958, 15/5 (623-628) illus. 2

Four different morbid-anatomical pictures can be distinguished: (1) The alveoli and bronchioli yield only few parasites and show exudative and desquamative inflammation, without reaction of the interstitial tissue. (2) The inflammation affects the interstitial tissue also; mononuclear cells are encountered. (3) The parasite colonies continue to grow and massively attack the walls of the alveoli and of the bronchioli; the interstitial reaction is very pronounced, with predominantly lymphocytes and monocytes. (4) In the terminal period, the parasite colonies tend to disappear or to become calcified; the infiltration diminishes or disappears or the fibrinous tissue which occupies the alveoli and the septa may be slowly transformed and give rise to pulmonary cirrhosis. The most severe disturbances, sometimes leading to death from asphyxia, occur in the third phase, through blocking of a large part of the respiratory alveolar surface and through emphysema of the undamaged pulmonary parenchyma. Four cases out of 26 showed interstitial emphysema with pneumothorax. In some instances, the inflammation caused by Pneumocystis carinii is complicated by infection by other micro-organisms, e.g. M. pyogenes.
Lentini - Rome (V. 7, 15)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/3 Pediatrics Mar 59

666. KIDNEYS IN LEUKAEMIAS - Nerki w białaczkach - Ochocka M.,
Brzóska W., and Słomówna-Walejko B. Klin. Ter. Chor. Dzieci
Zakł. Anat. Patol. i Radiol. Ped. A.M., Warszawa - PEDIAT. POL. 1958,
33/1 (39-46) Tables 1

The authors present the results of radiological and histopathological examination of 9 leukaemic children. Enlargement of the kidneys was observed radiologically in 5 cases, and in 2 of these this finding could be confirmed by palpation. In 6 out of 11 post-mortem examinations leukaemic infiltrations were found in the kidneys. The authors are of the opinion that the symptom of enlargement of the kidneys in leukaemias may be as important as the changes in the skeletal system.

Gerkowicz - Lublin (VII, 5, 16)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 13/6 Med. Micro. June 60

2125. CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE - Choroba wirusowa - Brzosko W.
Zakł. Anat. Patol. Akad. Med., Warszawa - ROZPR. KOM. NAUK MED. POL.
AKAD. NAUK 1959, 1 (21-51) Tables 6

Cytomegalic inclusion disease in man and animals has a viral aetiology. This disease may be divided in: (1) primary generalized; (2) secondary generalized; (3) secondary organic; (4) salivary gland form. The term primary cytomegalic inclusion disease indicates an intrauterine infection. The author has examined 300 salivary glands of children and adults who died in Warsaw hospitals. Cytomegalic cells were present in 29 cases, mostly in children 3-6 months old (27.2%). In adults, cytomegalic cells were found absent. The low percentage in children between 1-3 months is the consequence of passive immunity. Primary generalized cytomegalic inclusion disease was found in 2 of 812 autopsies on children. Guinea-pigs were infected with salivary gland virus obtained from spontaneously infected guinea-pigs. Avitaminosis C has no influence on development of cytomegalic infection in guinea-pigs. Generalized cytomegalic inclusion disease may be obtained in guinea-pigs by i.m. inoculation. Changes are found in lungs and kidneys about 1-2 weeks after infection.

BRZOSKO, Witold; NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam

An immuno-histochemical method. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.29:1366-
1372 20 July 59.

1. (Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Ak. Med. w Warszawie, kierownik:
prof. dr H. med. Ludwik Paszkiewicz).
(ANTIGENS, chem.)

BRZOSKO, Witold; NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam

Selected problems in renal pathology in the light of immunohistochemical studies. I. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.52:1998-2003 26 N '60.

1. Z Pracowni Immunohistochemicznej Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. Janina Dabrowska.

(NEPHROSIS immunol)

(NEPHROTIC SYNDROME immunol)

(GAMMA GLOBULIN chem)

BRZOSKO, Witold

BRZOSKO, Witold
Source (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Warsaw Medical School (AM), Warsaw (see attached)

Source: Warsaw, Pediatrica Polska, No 8, Aug 60, pp 912-915.

Data: "An Unusual Cause (Lymphosarcoma) of Pneumothorax and Pneumomediastinum in a 4 Year Old Child."

Co-authors:

KOTRABINSKA, Barbara

ZALUSKI, Tadeusz

3

BRZOSKO, Witold; KOTARBINSKA, Barbara; ZALEWSKI, Tadeusz

An unusual cause (lymphosarcoma) of pneumothorax and pneumomediastinum in a 4-year-old child. *Pediat. polska* 35 no.8:912-915 Ag '60.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. L. Paszkiewicz Z Zakladu Radiologii Dziecięcej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. K. Rowinski i z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Brokman

(LYMPHOSARCOMA in inf & child)
(PNEUMOTHORAX etiol)
(PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM etiol)
(LUNG NEOPLASMS in inf & child)

NOWOSIAWSKI, Adam; BRZOSKO, Witold

Immunohistochemical studies on the presence of gamma globulin in amyloid deposits. Pat. polska 12 no.2:137-142 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
Kierownik: prof. dr Janina Dabrowska
(AMYLOID SUBSTANCES chem)
(GAMMA GLOBULIN chem)

NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam; BRZOSKO, Witold; DYNOWSKA, Zofia

Detection of *Toxoplasma gondii* with the aid of an immunohistochemical method. Przegl. epidem. 15 no.3:331 '61.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie i Zakładu
Parazytologii Lekarskiej PZH.
(TOXOPLASMA)

BACZKO, A.; BRZOSKO, W.

Effect of hydrodiuril of renal changes in rats with experimental hypertension induced by desoxycorticosterone. Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.10:423-427 '61.

1. Second Medical Clinic, School of Medicine, Warsaw. 2. Department of the Pathological Anatomy, School of Medicine, Warsaw. presented by L. Paszkiewicz.

TOCZKO, M.; BRZESKI, W.; DROESES, J.

Microbial degradation of lupanine.III. Alkaloid intermediates.
Bul Ac Pol Biol 9 no.11:447-451 '61.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences and Department of Biochemistry, Central College of Ag-
riculture, Warsaw. Presented by J.Heller.

+

MORAWIECKI, Jerzy; BEZOSKO, Witold

Studies on the precipitation of labeled antigens in the cornea of the living eye. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.17:624-625 24 Ap '61.

1. Z Oddziału Okulistycznego Szpitala Nr 6; ordynator: doc. dr J. Morawiecki i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie; dyrektor: prof. dr J. Dąbrowska.

(CORNEA physiol) (ANTIGENS)

BRZESKI, W.

16 June 1962

(22)

(342)

WARSZAWA, POLSKA, 1962, Biuletyn dla Polaków
Wieloletni Biuletyn, Vol. 1, No. 5, 1962

1. "Studies on the antigenic structure of lactate dehydrogenase. II. Antigenic properties and chemical structure of lactate dehydrogenase isolated from 8 strains of human erythrocytes. Department of Medical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Warsaw Medical University, 1962, 151-155. (English article, English article, pp. 151-155.)
2. "Lactate dehydrogenase in isolated lymphocytes. I. Properties of the enzyme of human lymphocytes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1962, 237: 157-160. (English article, English article, pp. 157-160.)
3. "Biogenesis of albumin. II. The interconversion of albumin and albuminogen. Department of Medical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Warsaw Medical University, 1962, 151-155. (English article, English article, pp. 151-155.)
4. "Metabolic degradation of albumin. IV. Excretion of albumin degradation products. Department of Medical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Warsaw Medical University, 1962, 151-155. (English article, English article, pp. 151-155.)
5. "Antibodies in human serum. I. E. Taylor and W. Brzeski, of the Department of Medical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Warsaw Medical University, 1962, 151-155. (English article, English article, pp. 151-155.)
6. "Studies on the properties of human serum albumin. I. Properties of the albumin of human serum. Faculty of Medicine, Warsaw Medical University, 1962, 151-155. (English article, English article, pp. 151-155.)

CHWALKO, Ryszard; BRZOSKO, Witold

Semi-conduction refrigeration table for the microtome. Pat. polska 13
no.2:173-176 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Technologii Polprzewodnikow Instytutu Fizyki PAN Kierownik:
prof. L. Sosnowski Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej
w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Dabrowska.
(MICROTOMY equip & supply)

NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam; BRZOSKO, Witold; DYMOWSKA, Zofia

Use of labeled antibodies in the study of *Toxoplasma gondii*. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.19:745-747 7 My '62.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie; p.o. kierownika: doc. dr med. R. Stanczykowa i z Zakładu Parazytologii Lekarskiej PZH w Warszawie; kierownik: dr Z. Dymowska.

(TOXOPLASMA) (ANTIBODIES)

BRZOSKO, Witold; CHORZEŃSKI, Tadeusz; MADALIŃSKI, Kazimierz, NOWOSŁAWSKI, Adam.

Immunofluorescence in the diagnosis of disseminated lupus erythematosus. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.25:942-944 15Je'64

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie; (p.o. kierownika: doc. dr. med. R. Stan'czykowa) i z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (kierownik: prof. dr. med. S.Jablonska.

MASSALSKI, Wandalin; MŁODZKI, Mirosław; BRZOSKO, Witold; NOWOSŁAWSKI,
Adam

Immunofluorescence reactions during the administration of I-131.
Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.42:1596-1599 19 0 '64

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy
w Warszawie (kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Hartwig) oraz z
Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(p.o. kierownika: doc. dr. med. R. Stanczykowa).

BRZOSKO, W.J.; NOWOSLAWSKI, A.

Identification of *Pneumocystis carinii* antigens in tissues.
Bull. acad. Pol. sci. [Biol.] 13 no.1:49-54 '65.

1. Submitted on October 29, 1964.

NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam; BRZOSKO, Witold

Immunohistochemical analysis of amyloid. Pat. Pol. 16 no.2:
205-214 Ap-Je '65.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. J. Groniowski.

MADALINSKI, Kazimierz; BRZOSKO, Witold; NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam;
MICHALOWSKI, Adam; JASINSKA, Janina

Studies on phytohaemagglutinin. I. The identity of agglutinating
and mitogenic fractions. Med. dosw. mikrobiol. 17 no.2:173-177
'65.

1. Z Pracowni Patologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie
(Kierownik: dr. med. A. Nowoslowski) i Zakladu Radiobiologii
Instytutu Onkologii w Warszawie (Kierownik: dr. med. A. Micha-
lowski).

MICHALOWSKI, Adam; JASINSKA, Janina; BRZOSKO, Witold J.; NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam

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